

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

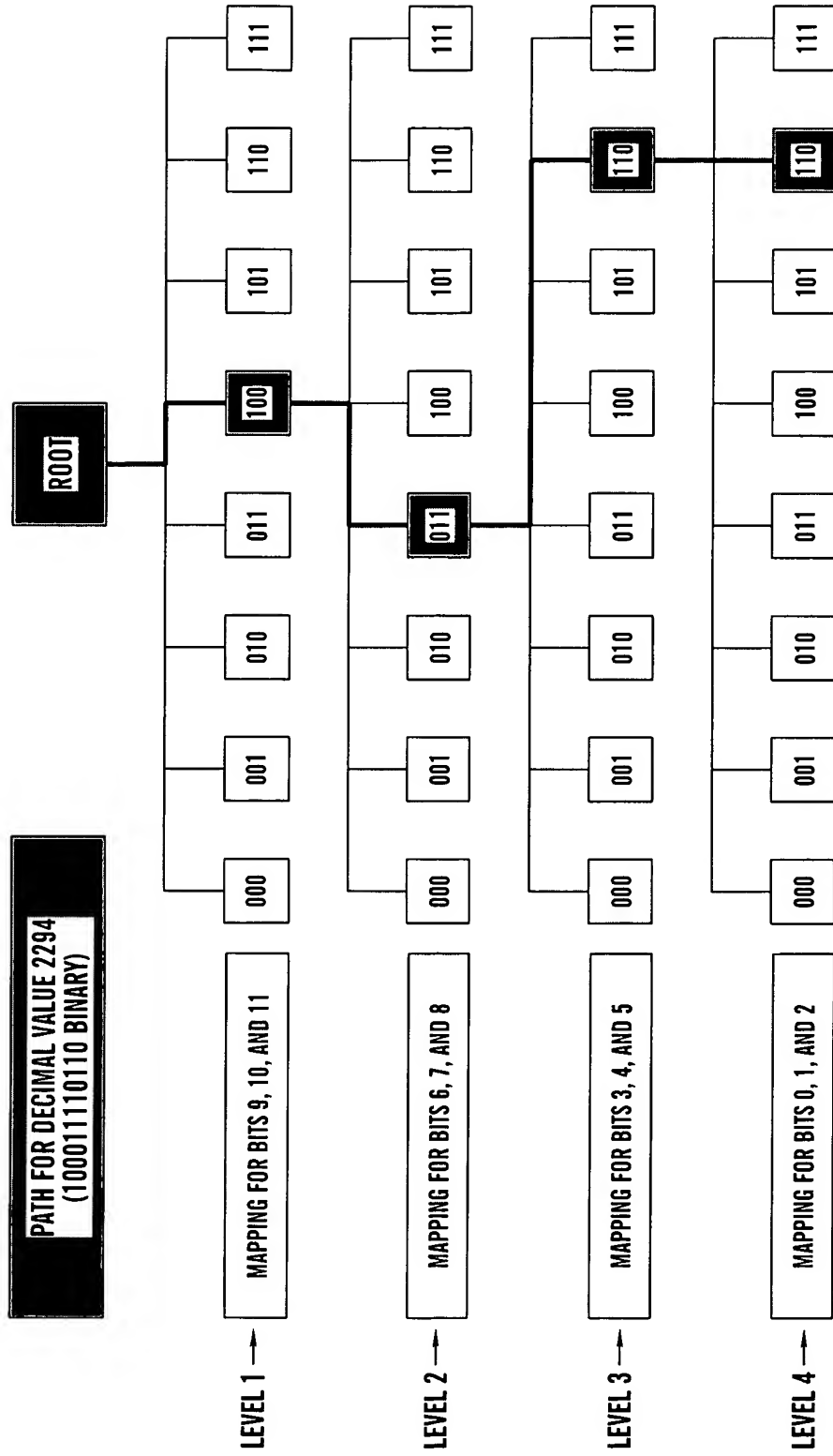
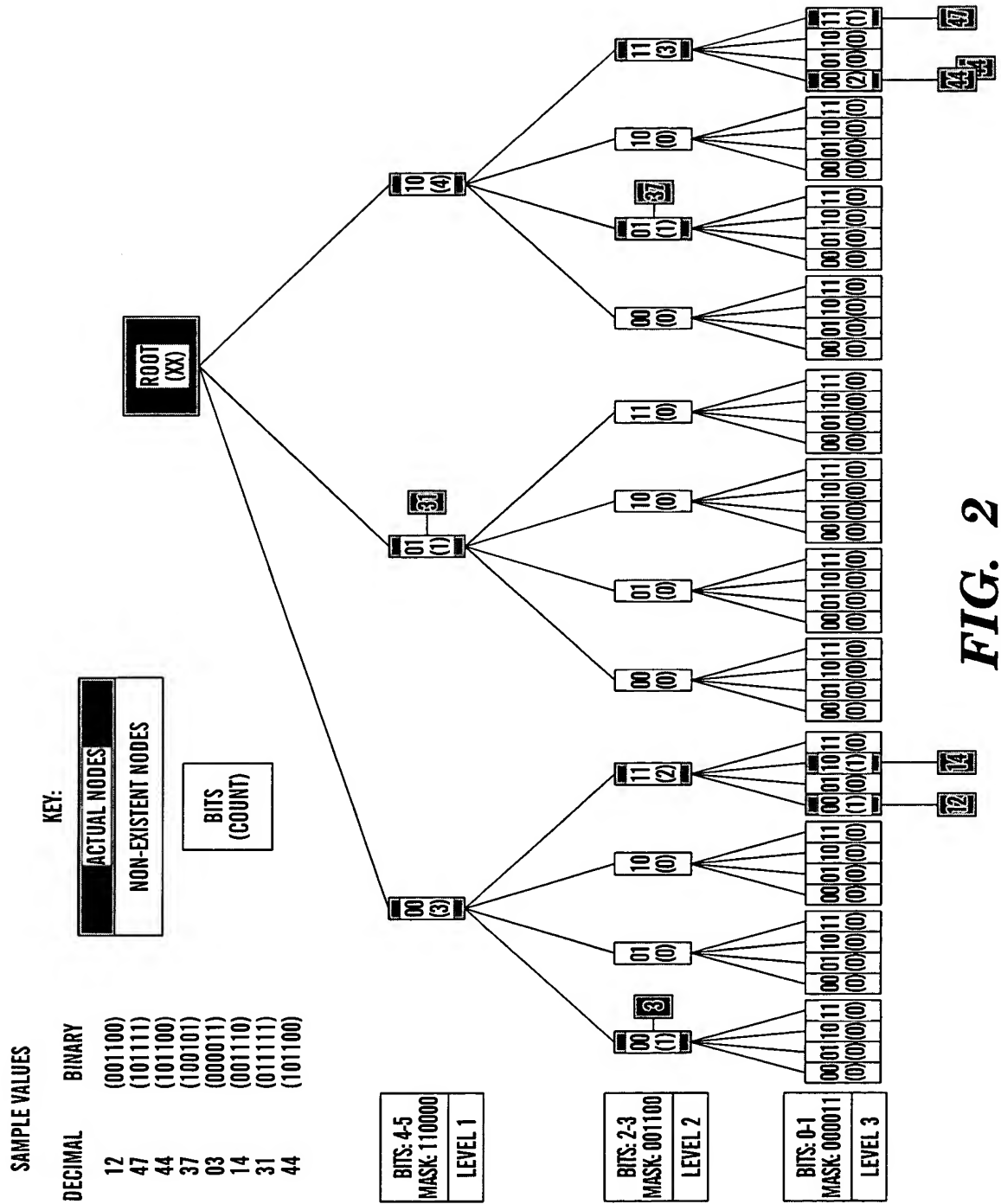
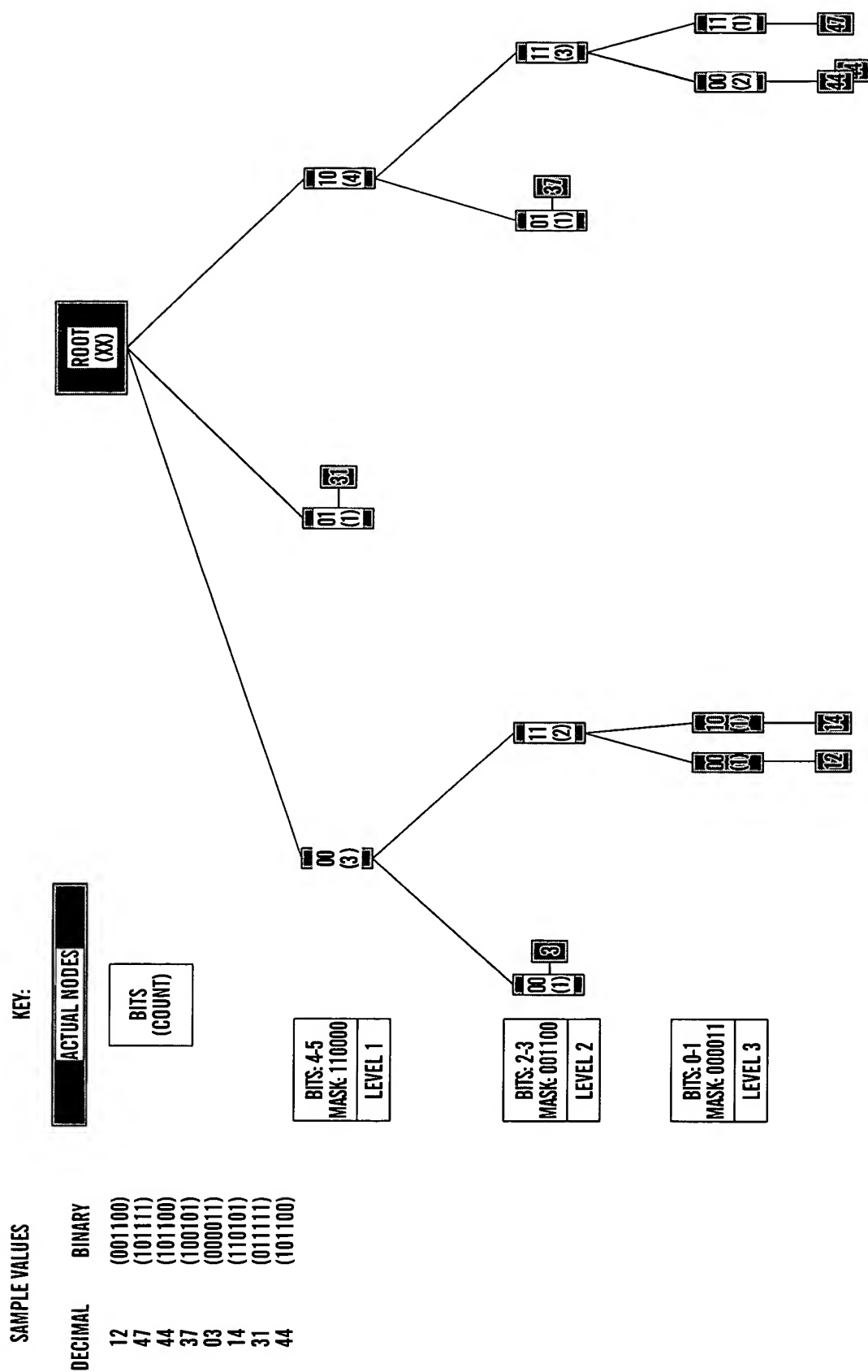


FIG. 1





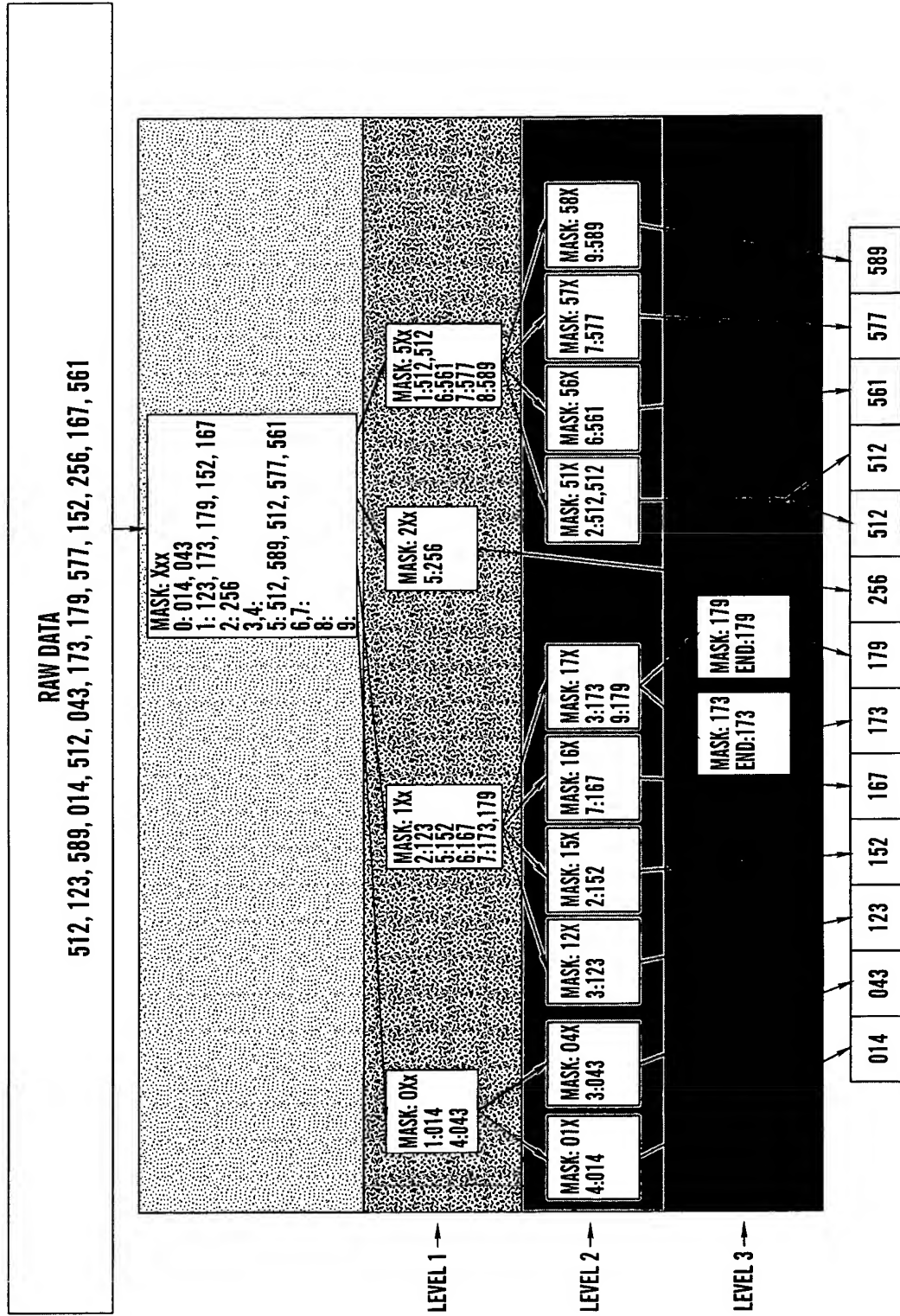
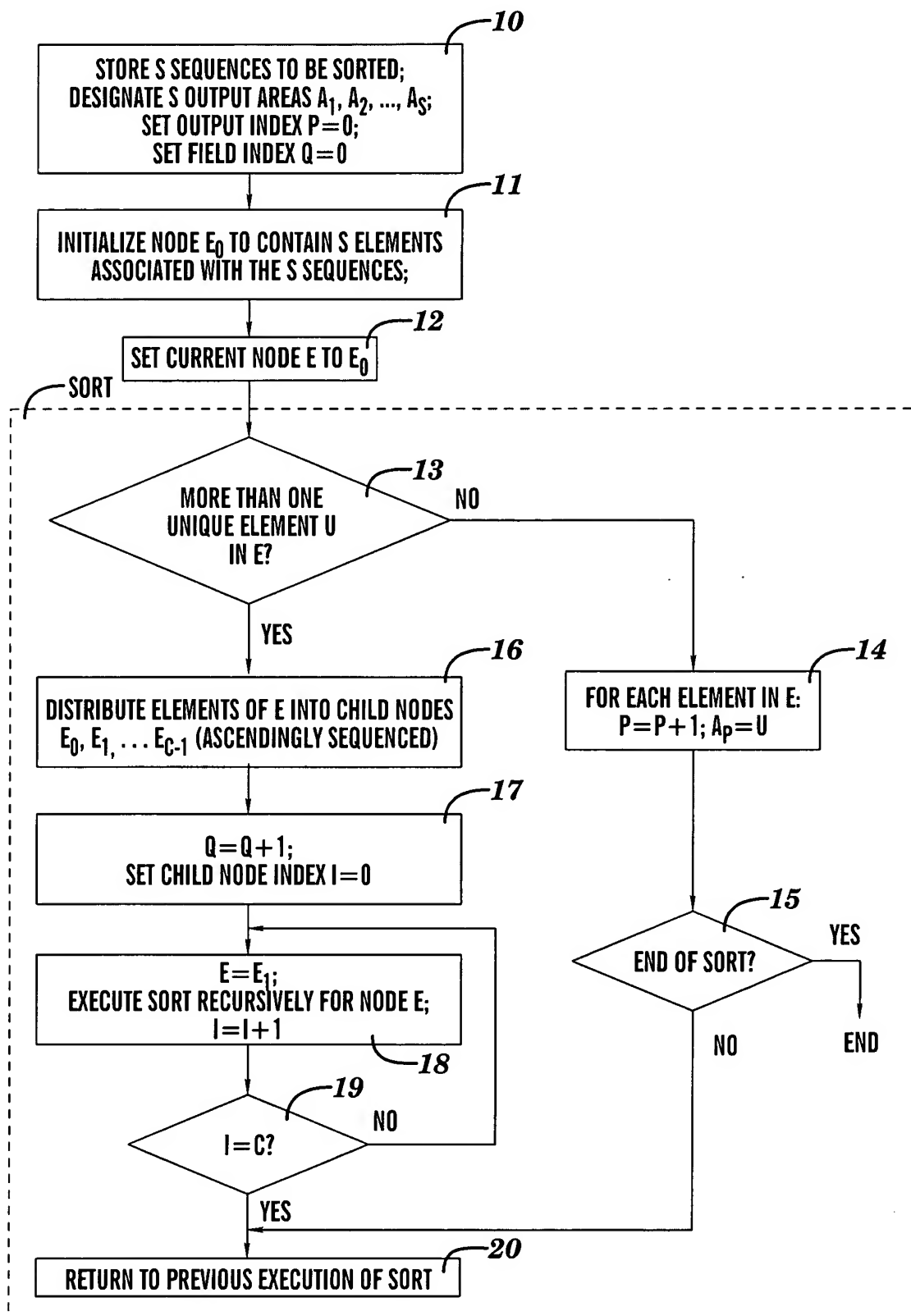


FIG. 4



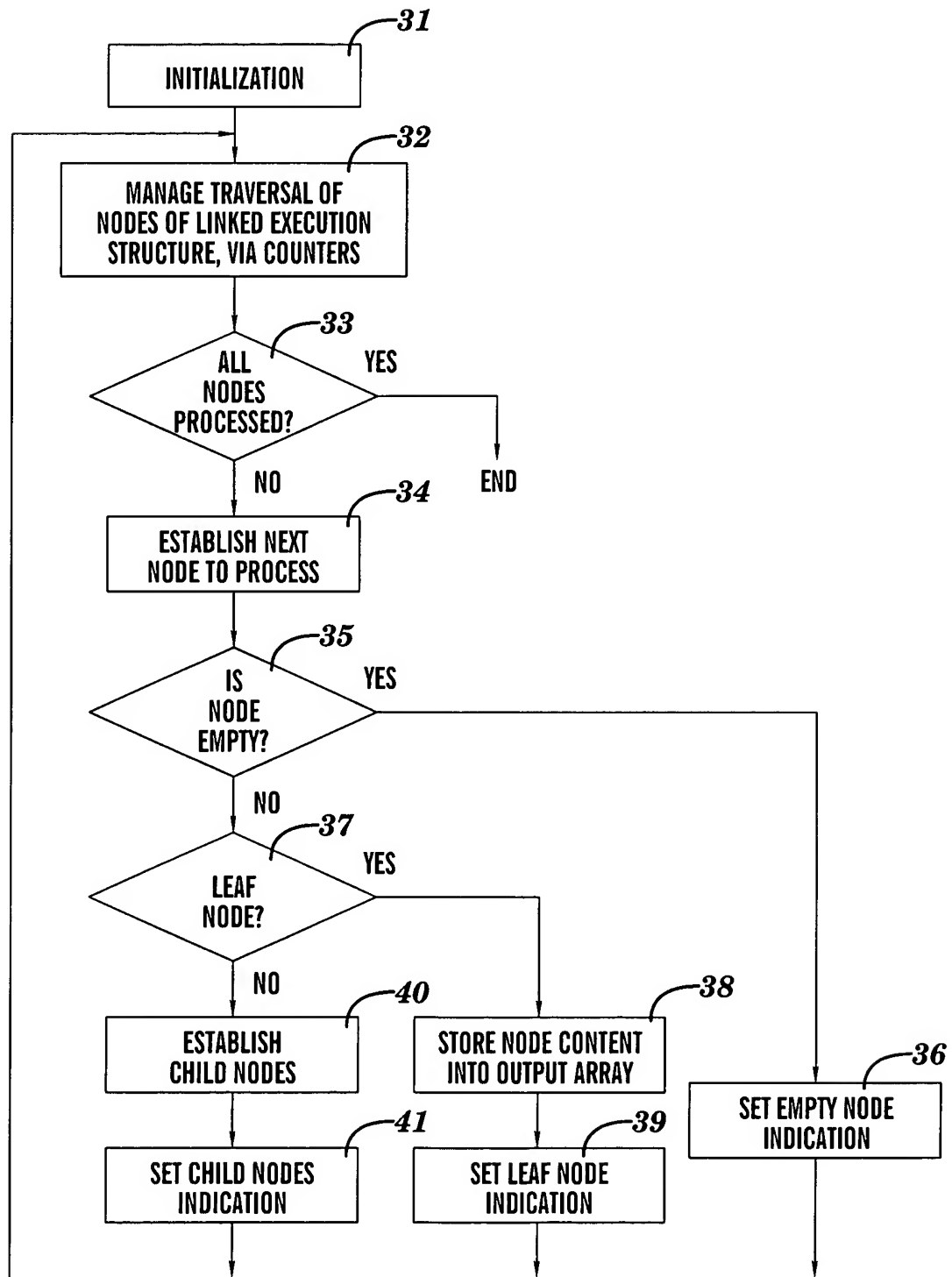


FIG. 6
(COUNTER-CONTROLLED LOOPING)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <memory.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <time.h>
#define MAX_VALS 20000000 // Maximum number of values to be sorted
#define MASK_WIDTH 8 // Width of the mask to use by Linear Sort
#define MAX_CHILDREN 256 // This should be set to 2^MASK_WIDTH
#define SEED_INCREMENT 473293813 // Used by the random number generator
#define MOD_VAL 10000 // Values to be sorted range 0 - MOD_VAL-1

typedef struct val_type
{ struct val_type *next;
  int value;
};

struct val_type *root, initial_data[MAX_VALS];
unsigned long int values_mask, starting_mask;
int num_vals, initial_rightmost, sortedvals[MAX_VALS], target, cycles;
clock_t before, after;

void prepare_data(void)
{ struct val_type *tval;
  int i, seed=SEED_INCREMENT%MOD_VAL;

  values_mask=0;
  starting_mask=0;
  cycles=0;
  initial_rightmost=0;
  target=0;
  // set up the values to be sorted
  root=NULL;
  values_mask=0;
  for (i=0; i<num_vals; i++)
  { tval=&(initial_data[i]);
    tval->next=root;
    tval->value=seed;
    values_mask=values_mask|seed;
    seed=(seed+SEED_INCREMENT)%MOD_VAL;
    root=tval;
  }

  for(i=0, starting_mask=0; i<MASK_WIDTH; i++) // Build the mask
  { starting_mask=starting_mask*2+1; }

  for(initial_rightmost=1; starting_mask<values_mask; ) // find masking start
  { initial_rightmost++;
    starting_mask*=2;
  }
}
```

FIG. 7A


```
void linear_sort(struct val_type *curr, int count, unsigned long int  
mask, int shift, int rightmost)
```

```
{ int i, c, t, children_count[MAX_CHILDREN];  
  struct val_type *tval, *children[MAX_CHILDREN];  
  
  if ((count<=1) || (mask<=0))  
  { for (i=0; i<count; i++)  
    { sortedvals[target]=curr->value;  
      target++;  
    }  
    return; 52  
  } 51
```

```
  memset(&(children), 0, sizeof(children));  
  memset(&(children_count), 0, sizeof(children_count)); 53
```

```
  for (c=0; c<count; c++)  
  { i=(curr->value & mask) >> (rightmost-1);  
    tval=curr;  
    curr=tval->next;  
    tval->next=children[i];  
    children[i]=tval;  
    children_count[i]++;  
  } 54
```

```
  mask=mask>>shift; 55
```

```
  rightmost-=shift;
```

```
  for (c=0; c<MAX_CHILDREN; c++)  
  { if (children[c])  
    { linear_sort(children[c], children_count[c], mask, shift, rightmost); }  
  } 56
```

```
}
```

FIG. 7B

```
void quicksort(int lo0, int hi0)
{ int lo = lo0;
  int hi = hi0;
  int pivot, t;

  if (lo >= hi) { return; }
  else if( lo == hi - 1 )
  { if (sortedvals[lo] > sortedvals[hi])
    { t = sortedvals[lo];
      sortedvals[lo] = sortedvals[hi];
      sortedvals[hi] = t;
    }
    return;
  }

  pivot = sortedvals[(lo + hi) / 2];
  sortedvals[(lo + hi) / 2] = sortedvals[hi];
  sortedvals[hi] = pivot;

  while( lo < hi )
  { while ((sortedvals[lo] <= pivot) && (lo < hi))
    { lo++; }

    while ((pivot <= sortedvals[hi]) && (lo < hi ))
    { hi--; }

    if (lo < hi)
    { t = sortedvals[lo];
      sortedvals[lo] = sortedvals[hi];
      sortedvals[hi] = t;
    }
  }

  sortedvals[hi0] = sortedvals[hi];
  sortedvals[hi] = pivot;
  quicksort(lo0, lo-1);
  quicksort(hi+1, hi0);
}
```

FIG. 7C

```
void main(void)
{
    printf("#_Values\t\tLinear\t\t\tQuicksort\n");

    for (num_vals=1000000; num_vals<=MAX_VALS; num_vals+=1000000)
    { prepare_data();
      before=clock();
      linear_sort(root, num_vals, starting_mask, MASK_WIDTH, initial_rightmost);
      after=clock();
      printf("%10d\t%10d\t%10d\t", num_vals, cycles, after-before);

      build_dataset();
      before=clock();
      quicksort(0, num_vals);
      after=clock();
      printf("%10l\t%10d", cycles, after-before);
      printf("\n");
    }
}

void build_dataset(void)
{ int i, high, low, avg, counts[MOD_VAL];

  cycles=0;
  sortedvals[0]=SEED_INCREMENT%MOD_VAL;

  for (i=1; i<num_vals; i++)
  { sortedvals[i] = (sortedvals[i-1]+SEED_INCREMENT)%MOD_VAL; }
}
```

FIG. 7D

The following source code sample contains both the Linear Sort and the Quicksort Algorithms.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <memory.h>
#include <time.h>
#define MAX_VALS 1000000 // Maximum number of values to be sorted
#define TEST_INCREMENT 10000 // Maximum number of values to be sorted
#define MAX_STR_LEN 20 // Maximum length of strings to be sorted
#define MAX_CHILDREN 256 // 256 because the Mask Width here is 8bits

typedef struct val_type
{ struct val_type *next;
  char *value;
};
struct val_type *root, initial_data[MAX_VALS];
long num_vals, target, cycles, moves, compares;
char *sortedvals[MAX_VALS], raw_data[MAX_VALS][MAX_STR_LEN];
clock_t before, after;
FILE *infile;

void prepare_data(void)
{ struct val_type *tval;
  int i;

  target=0;
  // set up the values to be sorted
  root=NULL;
  for (i=0; i<num_vals; i++)
  { tval=&(initial_data[i]);
    tval->next=root;
    tval->value=&(raw_data[i][0]);
    root=tval;
  }
}
```

FIG. 8A

```

void linear_sort(struct val_type *curr, int count, int level)
{ int i, c, t, children_count[MAX_CHILDREN];
  struct val_type *tval, *children[MAX_CHILDREN];

  if (count==1)
  { sortedvals[target]=curr->value;
    target++;
    return;
  }
  memset(&(children), 0, sizeof(children));
  memset(&(children_count), 0, sizeof(children_count));

  for (c=0; c<count; c++)
  { i=curr->value[level];
    cycles++;
    if (i==0)
    { sortedvals[target]=curr->value;
      target++;
    }
    else
    { tval=curr;
      curr=curr->next;
      tval->next=children[i];
      children[i]=tval;
      children_count[i]++;
    }
  }

  for (c=1; c<MAX_CHILDREN; c++)
  { if (children[c])
    { linear_sort(children[c], children_count[c], level+1); }
  }
}

```

60

```

void validate_sort(void)
{ int i;

  for (i=1; i<num_vals; i++)
  { if (strcmp(sortedvals[i-1],sortedvals[i])>0)
    { printf("sort error=> %d:[%s][%s]\n", i, sortedvals[i-1],sortedvals[i]);
      return;
    }
  }
  printf(" OK ");
}

```

FIG. 8B

```

void quicksort(int lo0, int hi0)
{
    int lo = lo0;
    int hi = hi0;
    char *pivot, *t;

    if (lo >= hi) { return; }
    else if( lo == hi - 1 )
    {
        if (strcmp(sortedvals[lo], sortedvals[hi])>0)
        {
            t = sortedvals[lo];
            sortedvals[lo] = sortedvals[hi];
            sortedvals[hi] = t;
        }
        compares++;
        return;
    }

    pivot = sortedvals[(lo + hi) / 2];
    sortedvals[(lo + hi) / 2] = sortedvals[hi];
    sortedvals[hi] = pivot;

    while( lo < hi )
    {
        while ((strcmp(sortedvals[lo], pivot)<=0) && (lo < hi))
        {
            lo++;
            compares++;
        }
        compares++;

        while ((strcmp(pivot, sortedvals[hi])<=0) && (lo < hi ))
        {
            hi--;
            compares++;
        }
        compares++;

        if (lo < hi)
        {
            t = sortedvals[lo];
            sortedvals[lo] = sortedvals[hi];
            sortedvals[hi] = t;
            moves++;
        }
    }

    sortedvals[hi0] = sortedvals[hi];
    sortedvals[hi] = pivot;
    quicksort(lo0, lo-1);
    quicksort(hi+1, hi0);
}

```

FIG. 8C

```

void build_dataset(void)
{ int i, c=0, m=0, p=0;

  infile=fopen("strings.dat", "r");
  for (i=0; i<MAX_VALS; i++)
  { fscanf(infile, "%s\n", &(raw_data[i]));
    if (strlen(raw_data[i])>m)
    { m=strlen(raw_data[i]);
      p=i;
    }
  }
  fclose(infile);
  printf("max string length=%d at %d\n", m, p);
}

void reset_dataset(void)
{ int i;

  for (i=0; i<num_vals; i++)
  { sortedvals[i]=&(raw_data[i][0]); }
}

void dump_dataset(void)
{ int i;

  for (i=0; i<MAX_VALS; i++)
  { printf("%d: %s\n", i, raw_data[i]); }
  for (i=0; i<MAX_VALS; i++)
  { printf("%d: %s\n", i, sortedvals[i]); }
}

void main(void)
{
  build_dataset();
  printf("\t\t\tQuicksort\t\t\t\tLinear\n");
  printf("#_Values    compares    moves    clock    cycles    clock\n");

  for (num_vals=TEST_INCREMENT; num_vals<=MAX_VALS; num_vals+=TEST_INCREMENT)
  { reset_dataset();
    compares=0;
    moves=0;
    printf("%10d ", num_vals);
    before=clock();
    quicksort(0, num_vals-1);
    after=clock();
    printf("%10d %10d %6d", compares, moves, after-before);

    cycles=0;
    prepare_data();
    reset_dataset();
    before=clock();
    linear_sort(root, num_vals, 0);
    after=clock();
    printf("    %10d %6d", cycles, after-before);
    printf("\n");
  }
}

```

FIG. 8D

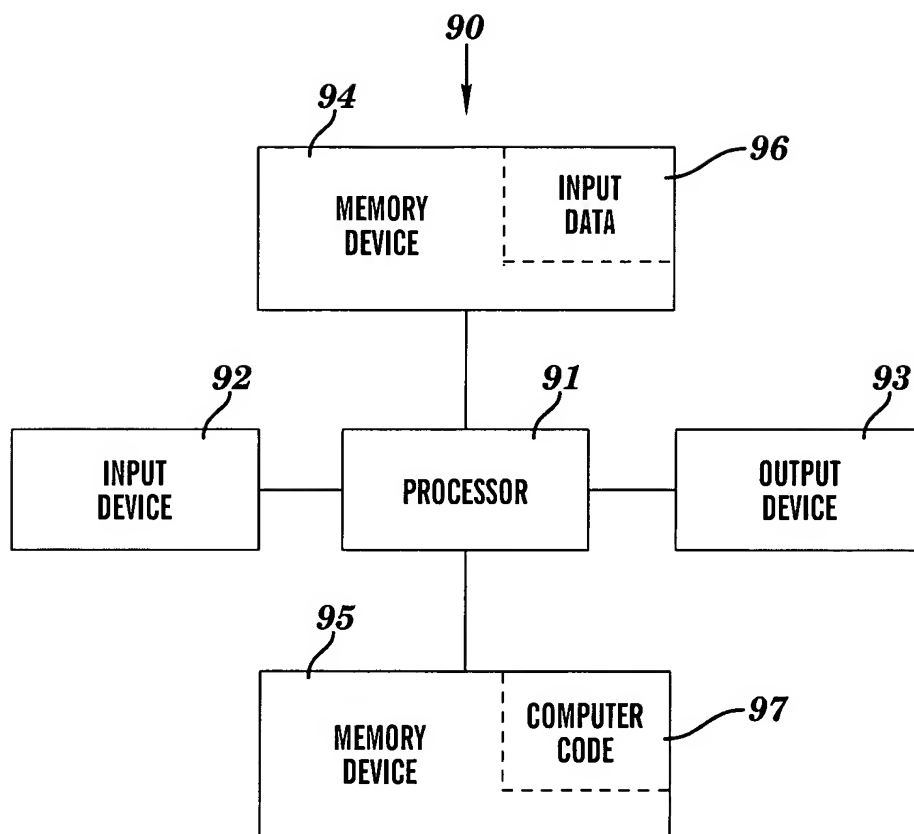


FIG. 9

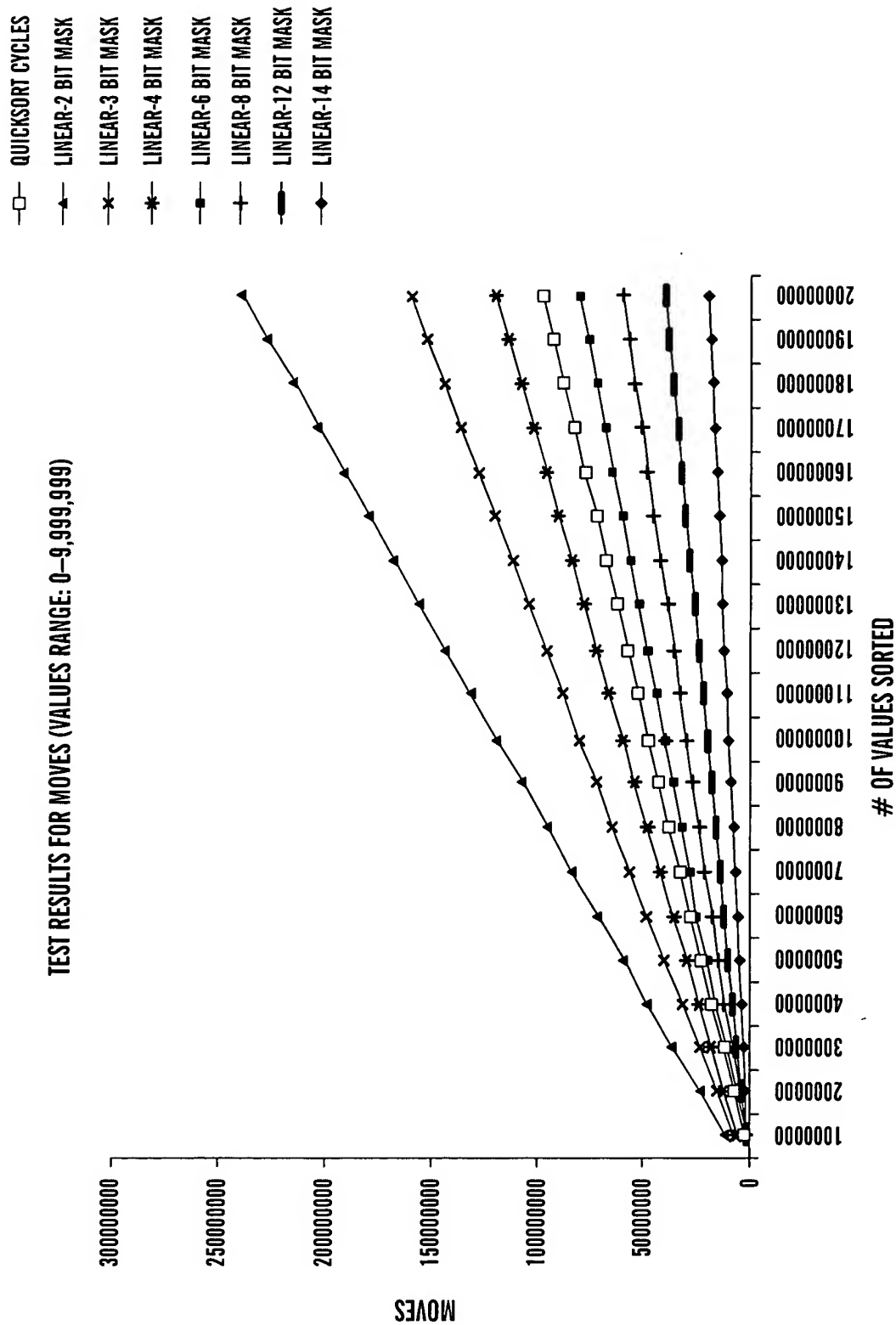


FIG. 10

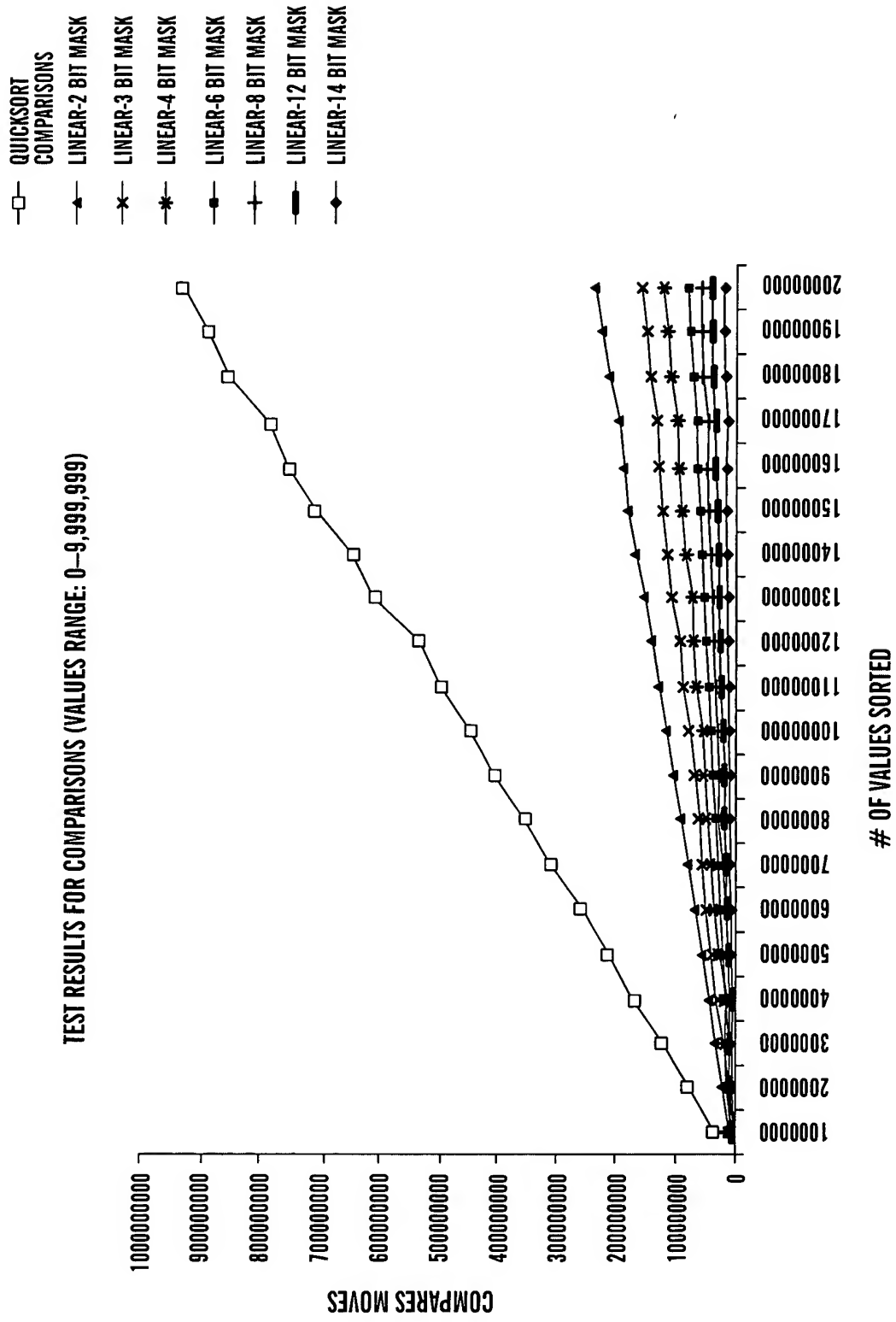


FIG. 11

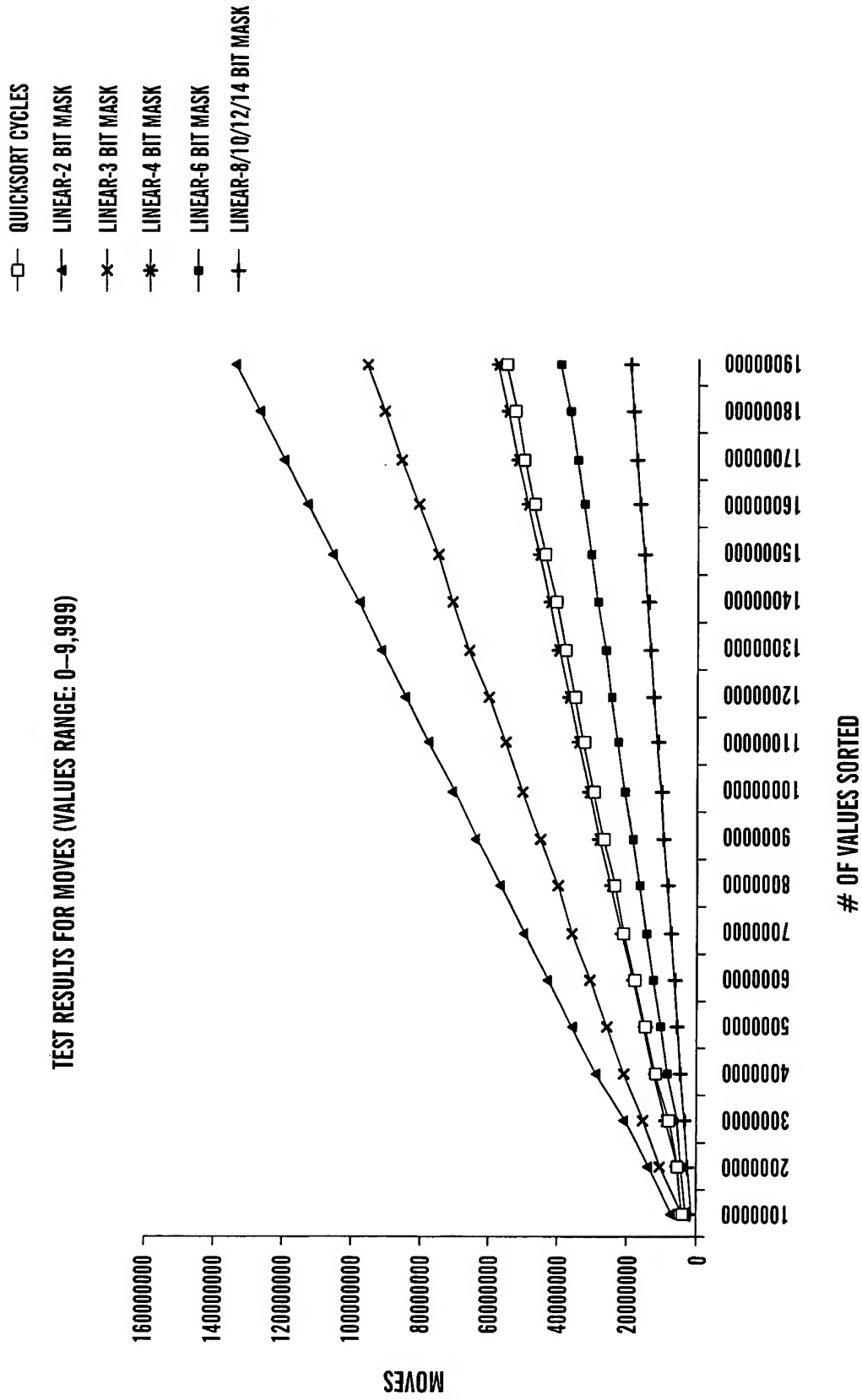


FIG. 12

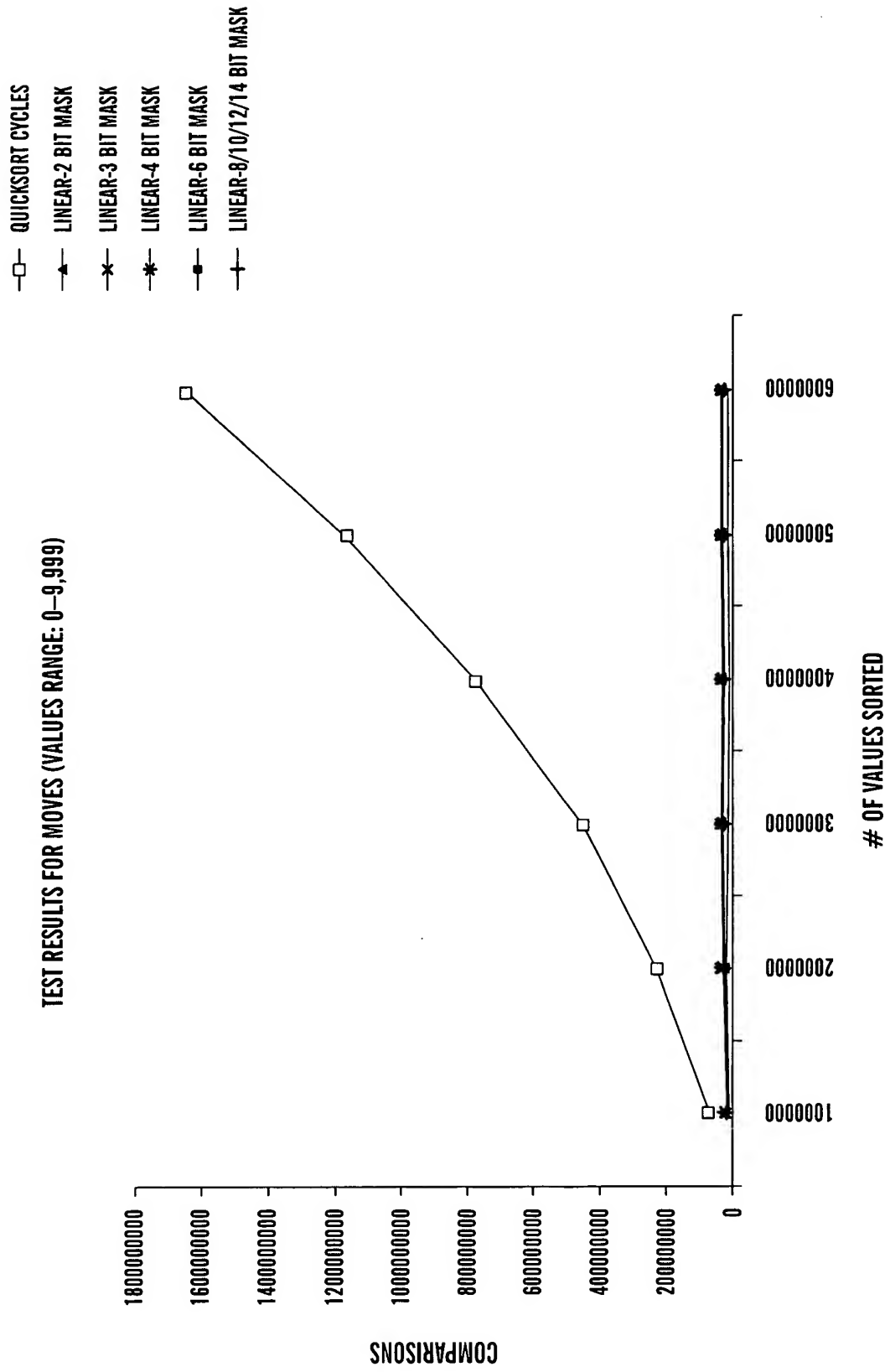


FIG. 13

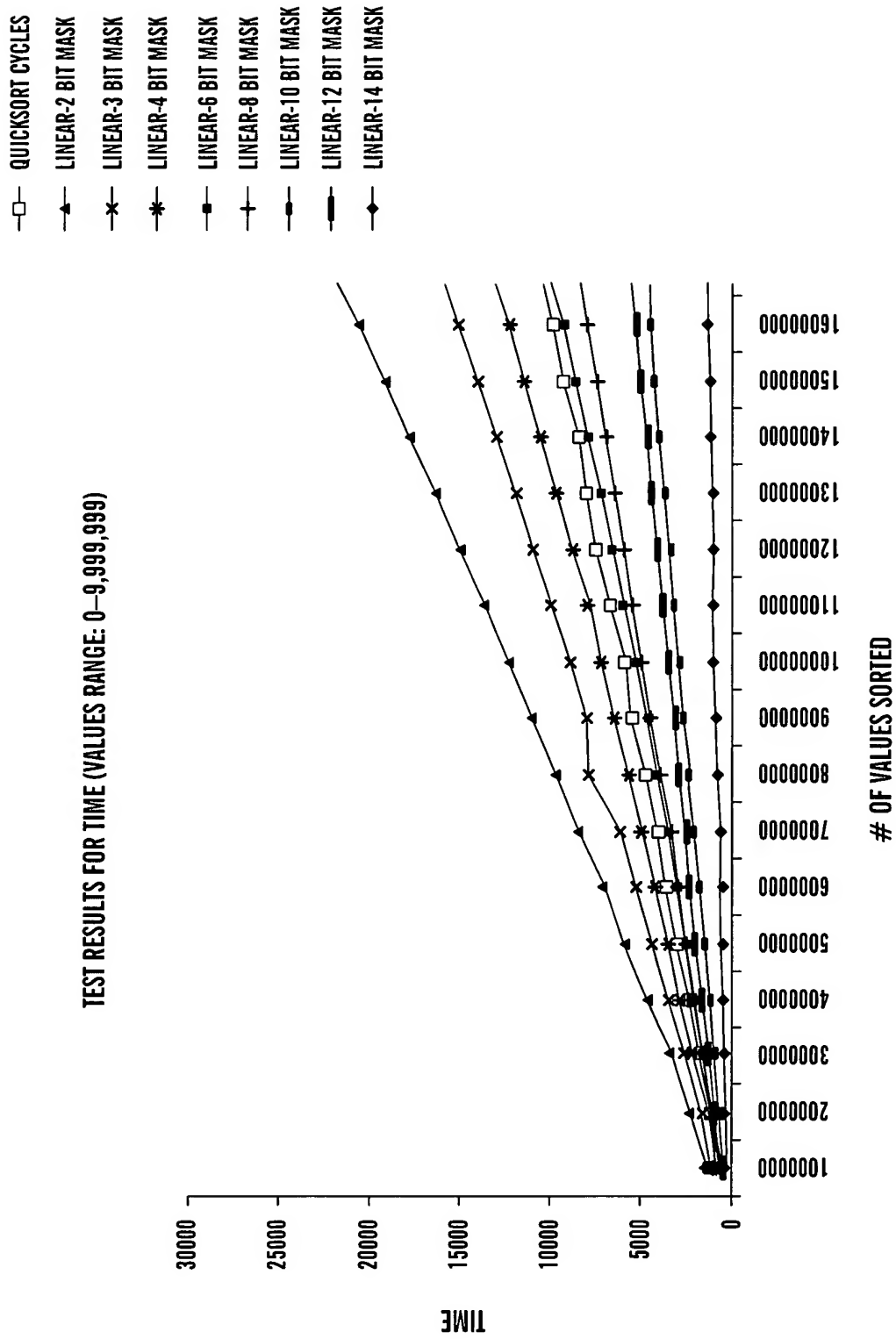


FIG. 14

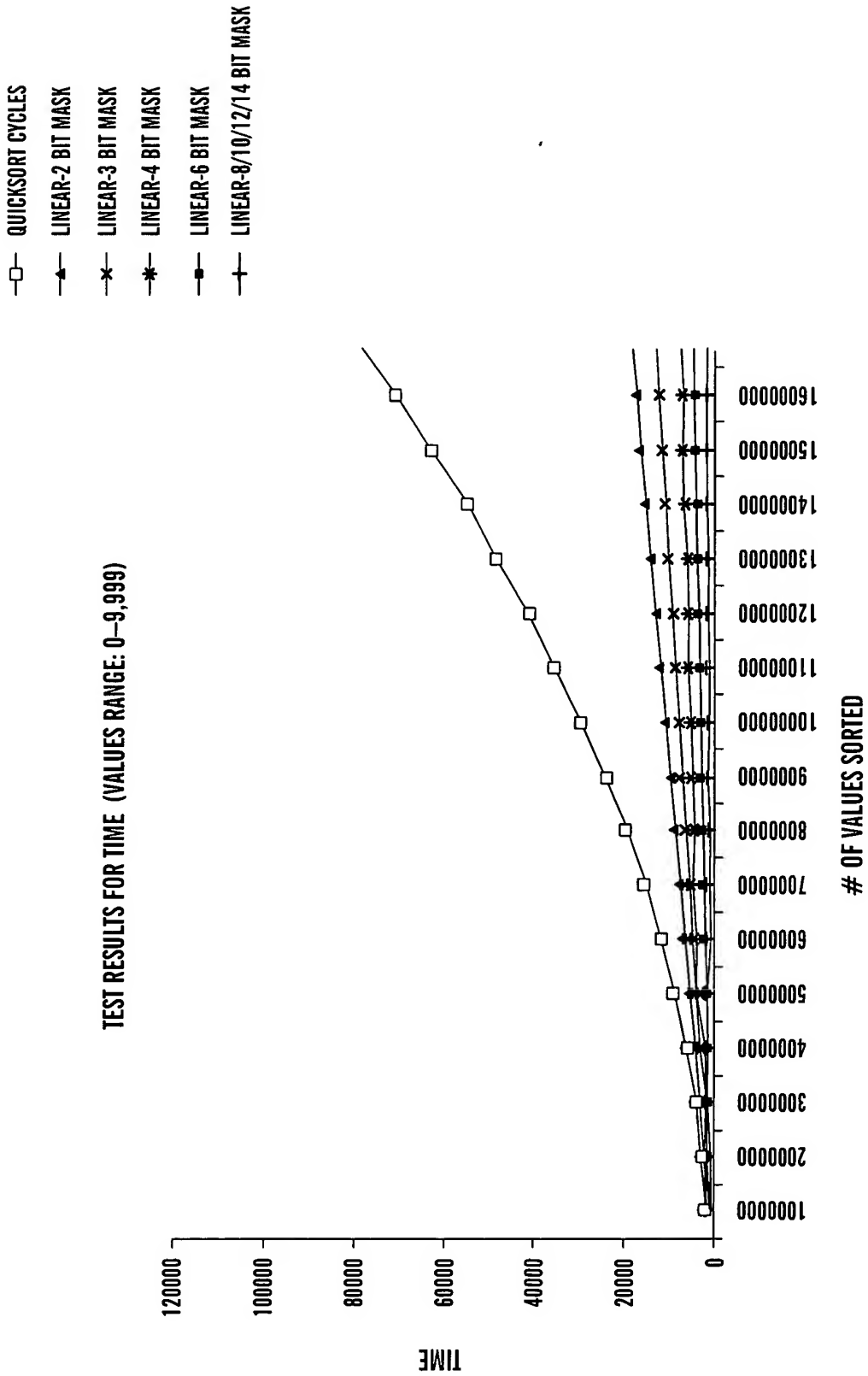


FIG. 15

--- LINEAR SORT MEMORY (MB) USED TO SORT 1000000 VALUES
--- QUICKSORT MEMORY (MB) USED TO SORT 1000000 VALUES

QUICKSORT VERSUS LINEAR SORT MEMORY USAGE COMPARISON

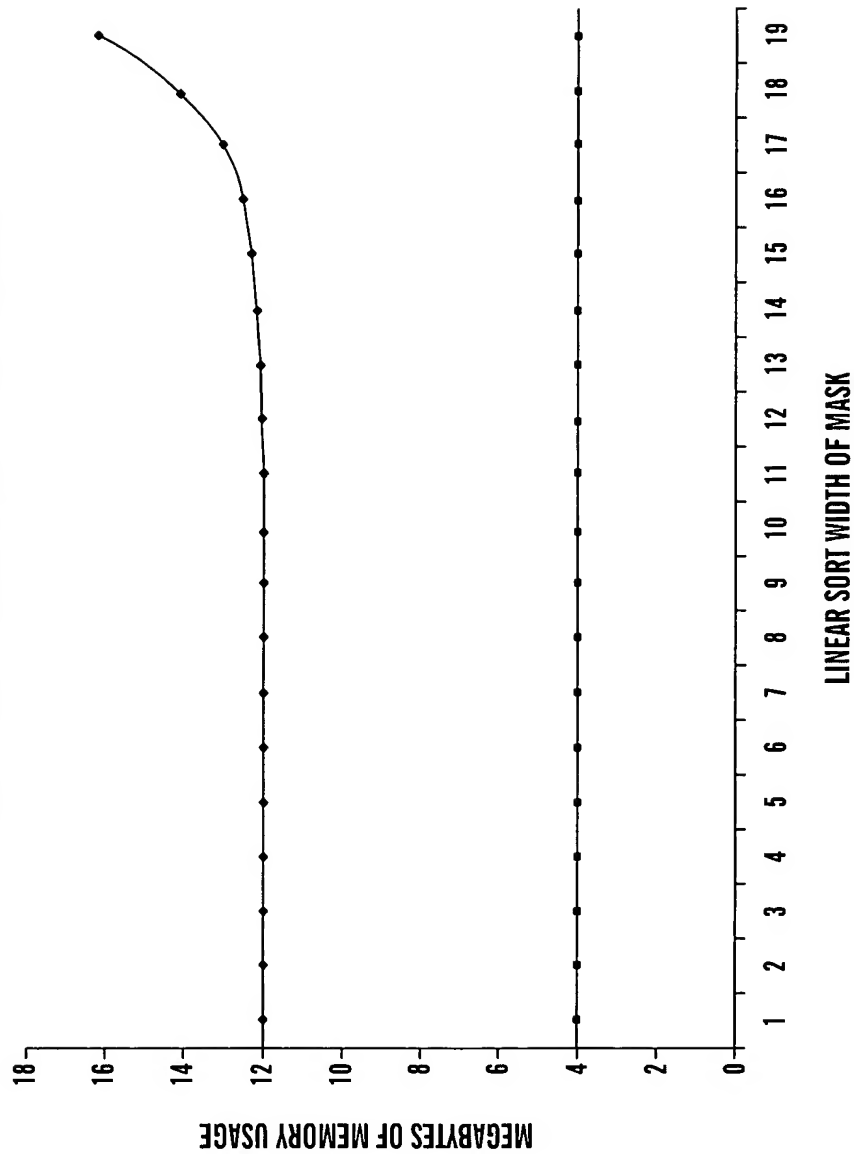


FIG. 16

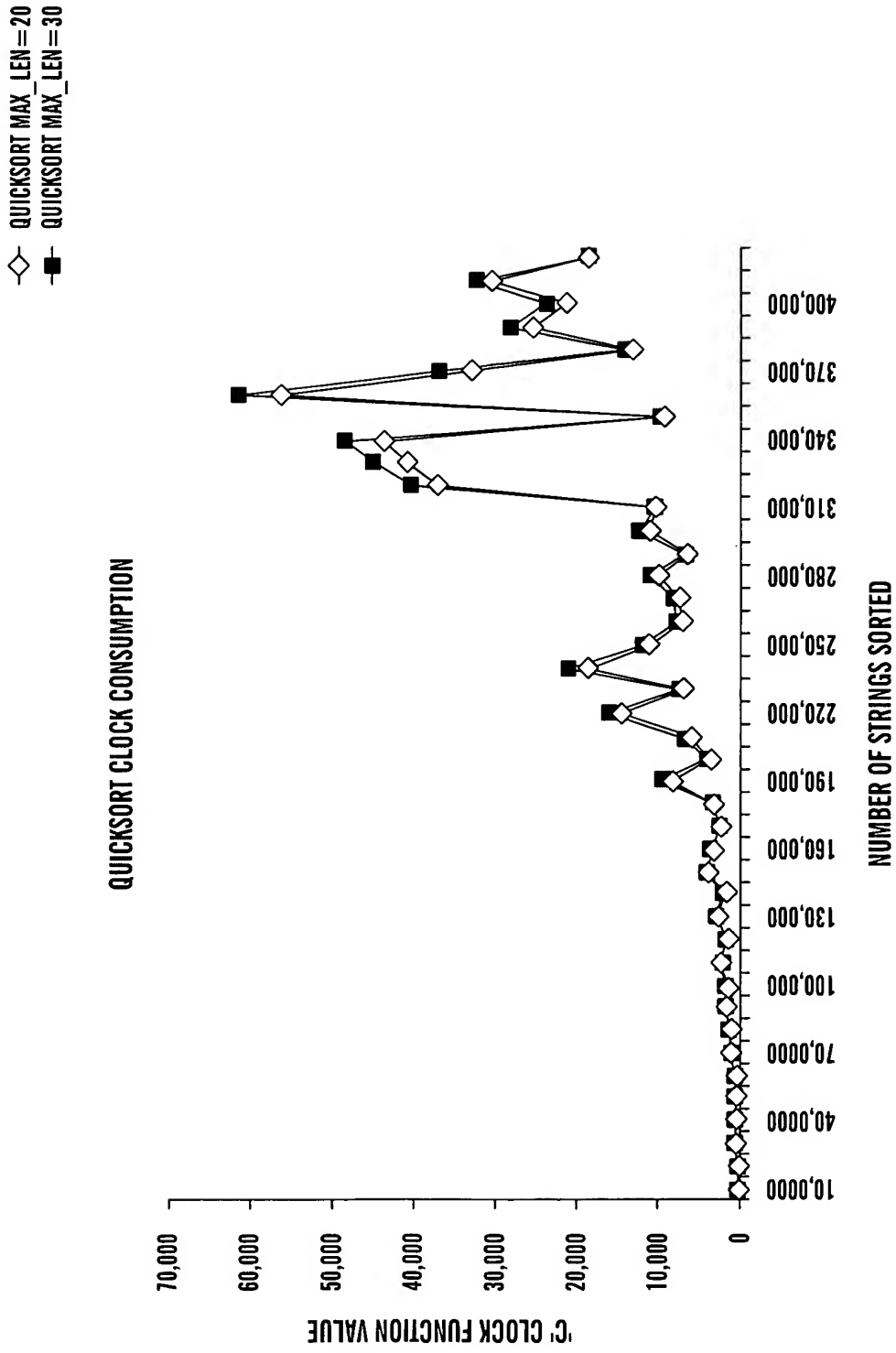


FIG. 17

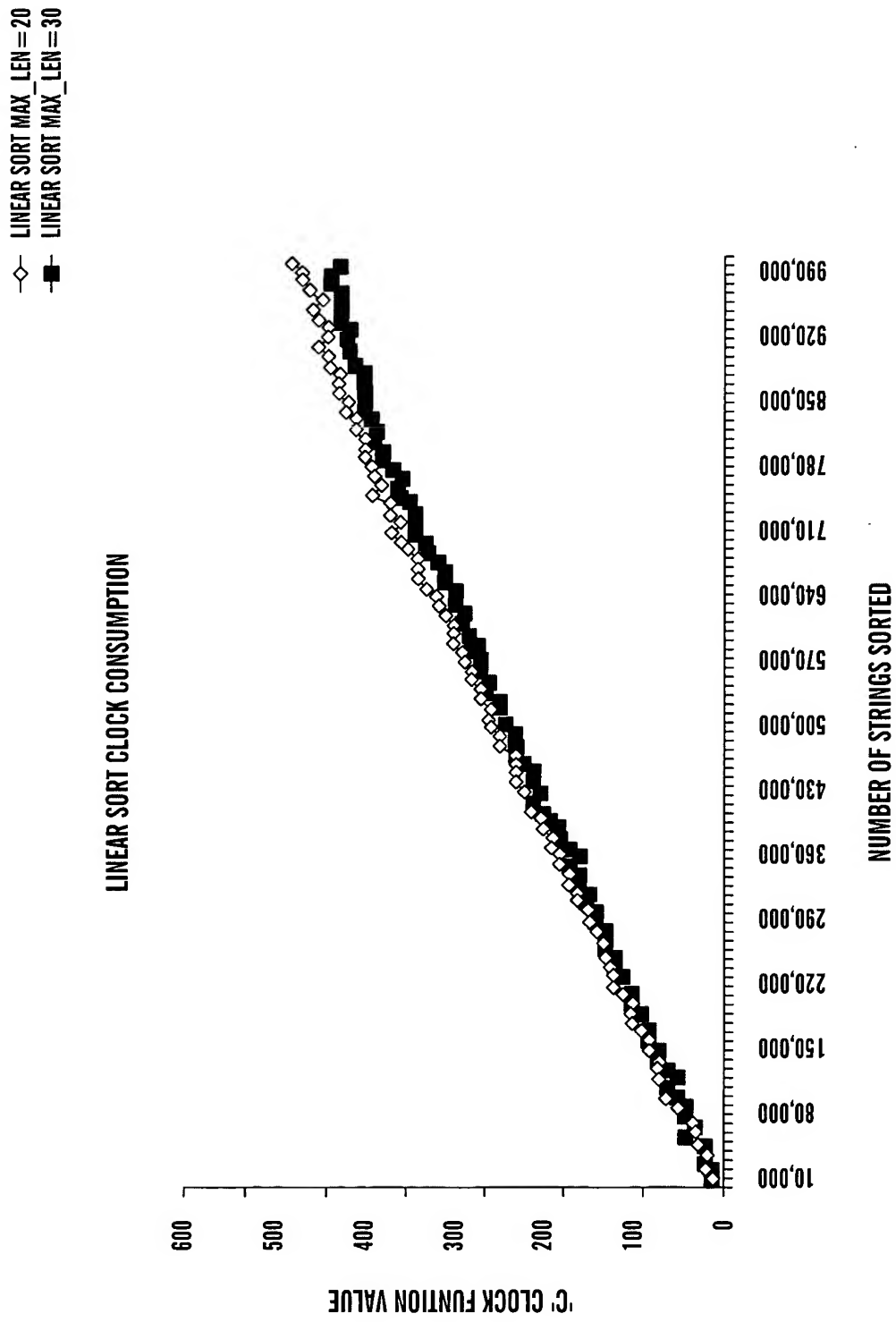


FIG. 18

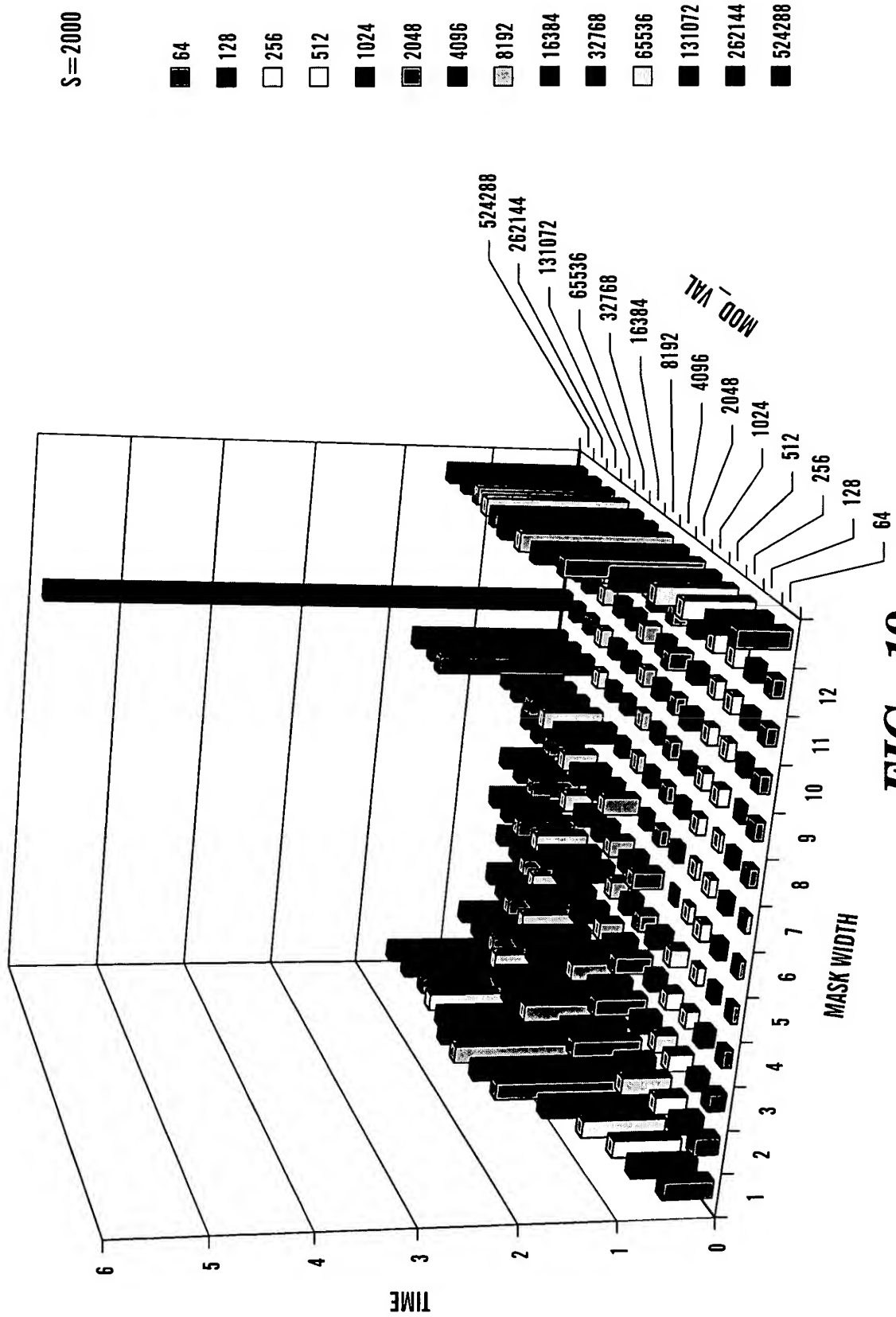


FIG. 19

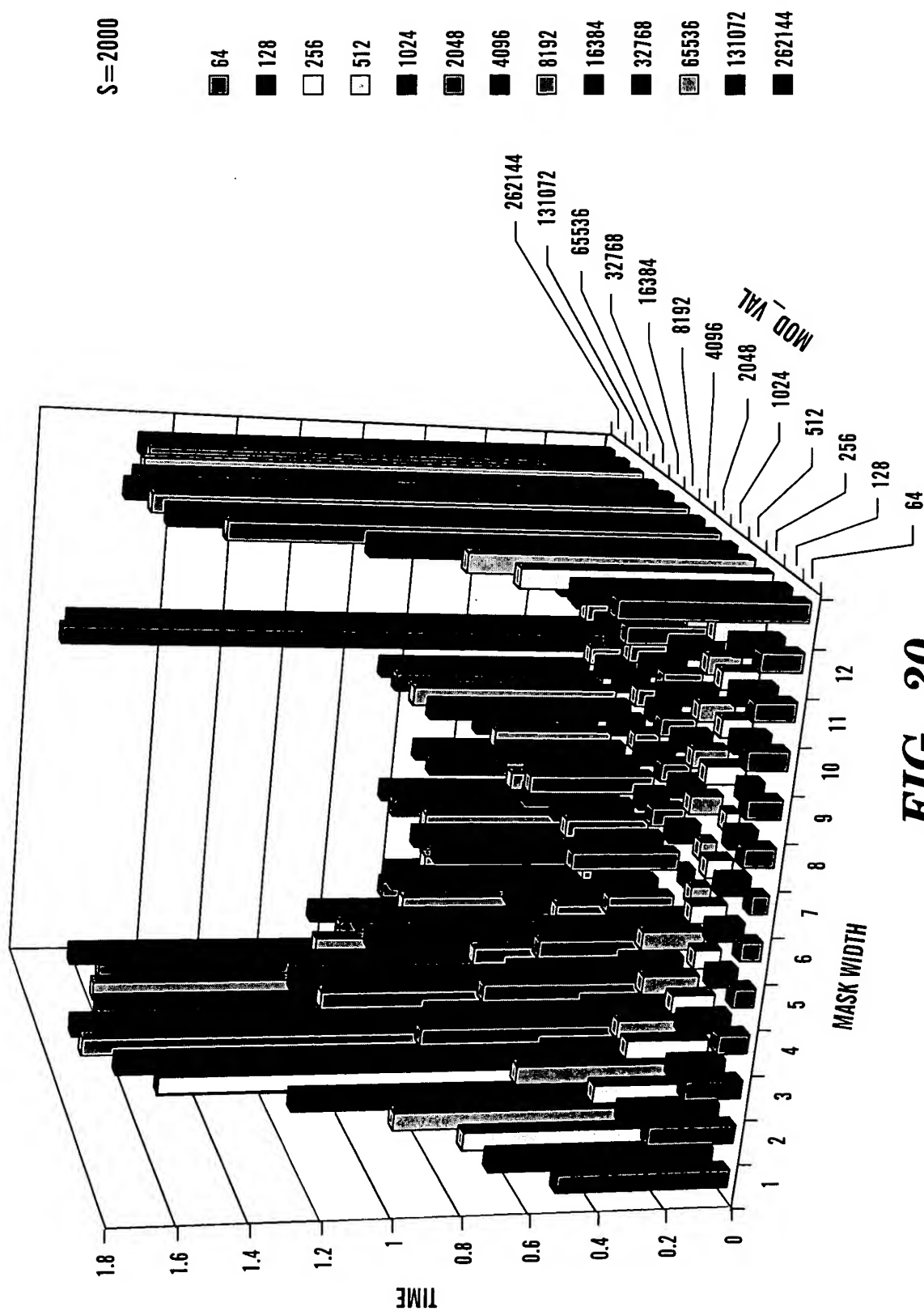


FIG. 20

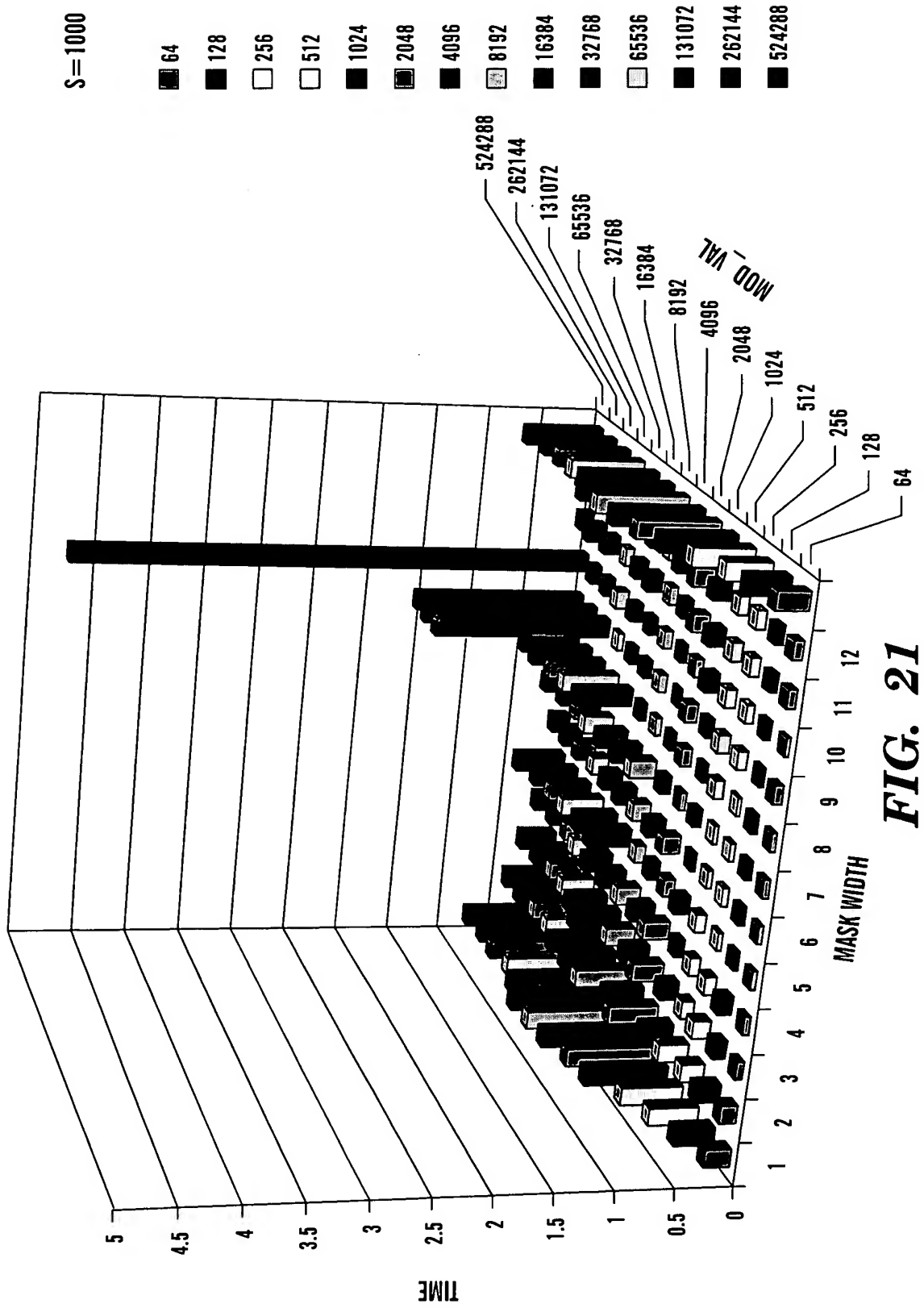


FIG. 21

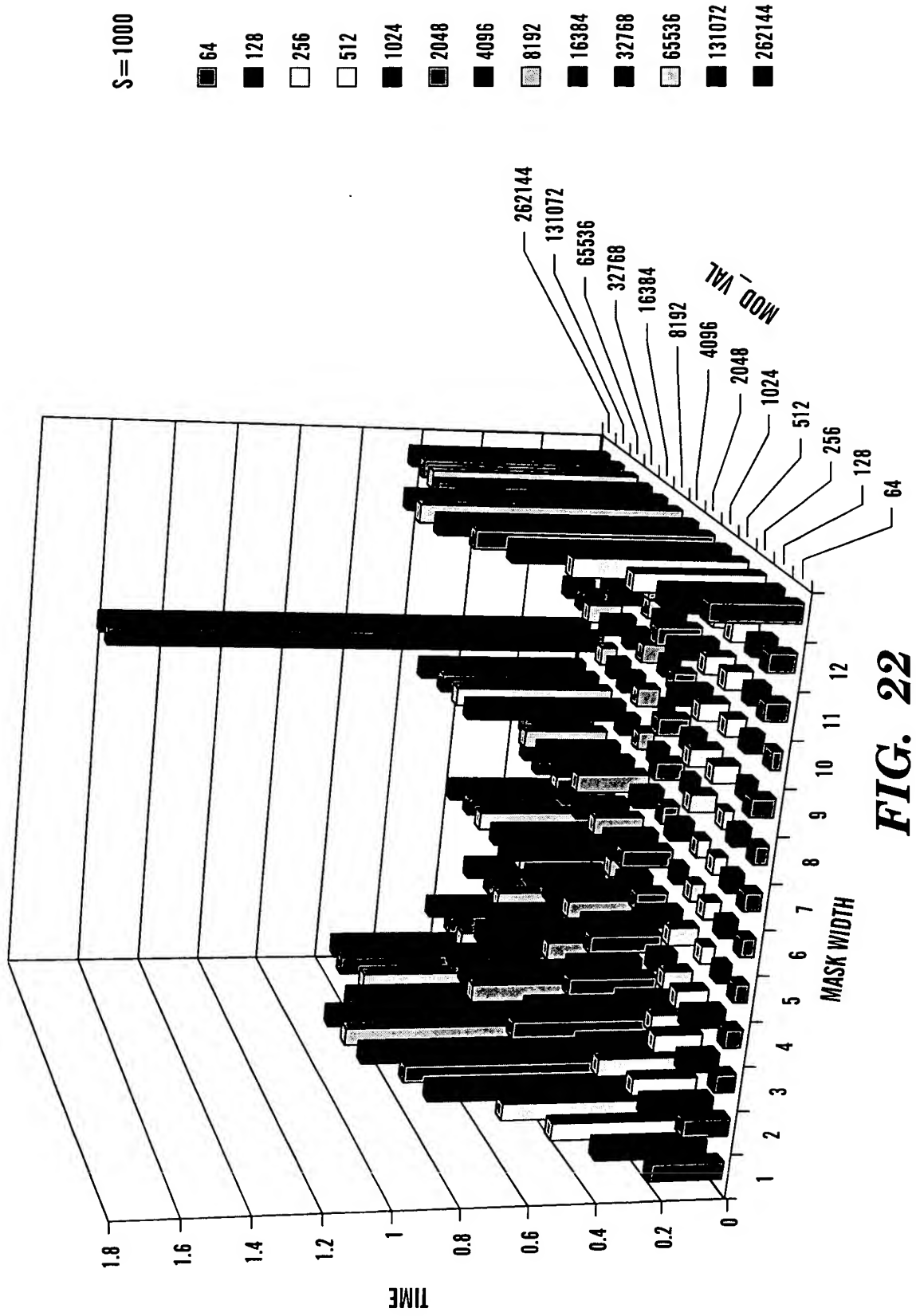


FIG. 22

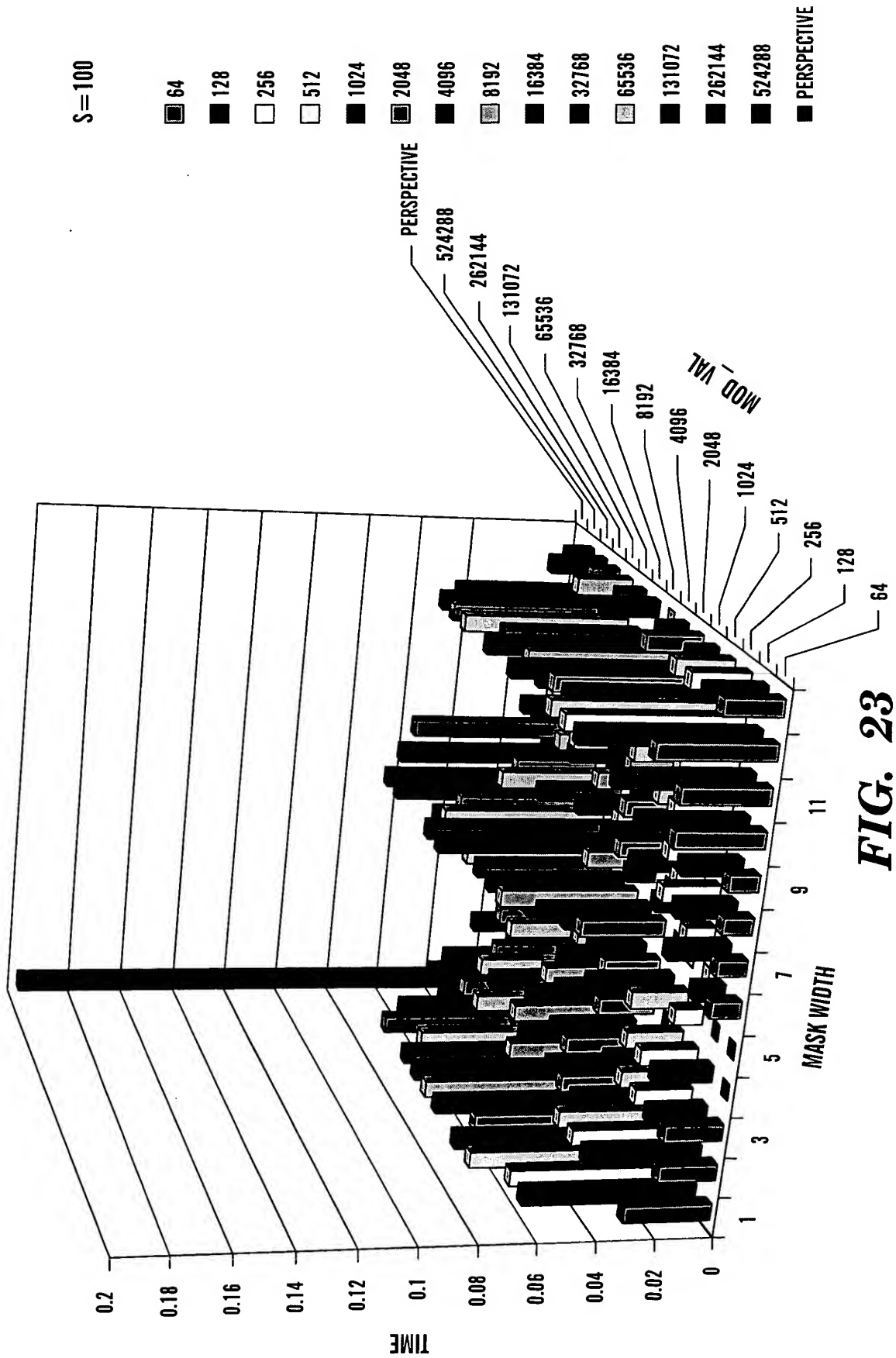


FIG. 23

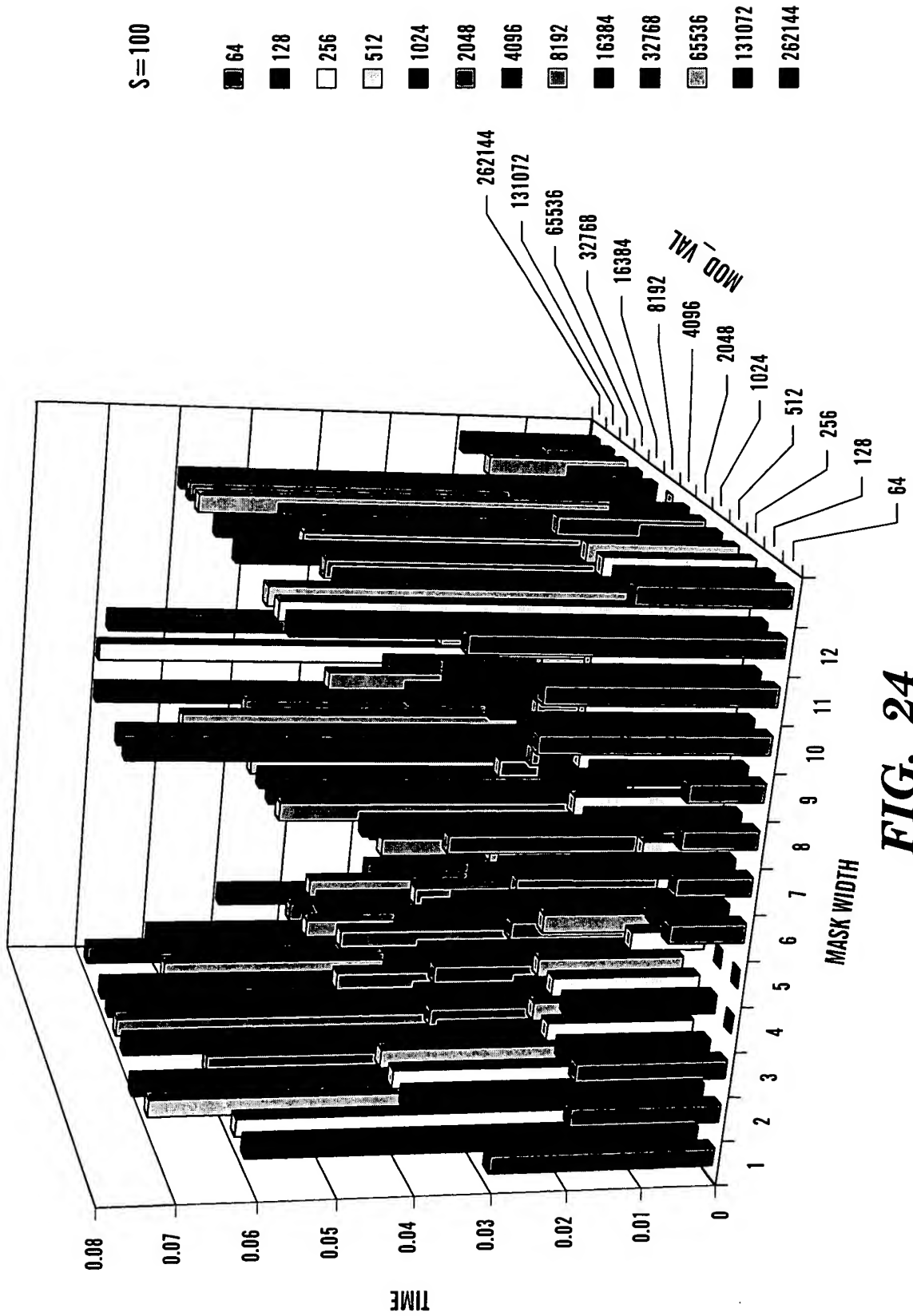


FIG. 24